

## New York Tribune

First to Last—The Truth—News—Editorials—Advertisements

Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1920.

Owned and published daily by New York Tribune Inc., a New York Corporation. Office: 100 N. York St., New York City. Editor: J. V. O'Connor, Jr., Vice-President; Editor: J. V. O'Connor, Jr., Secretary; J. V. O'Connor, Jr., Treasurer. Address: Tribune Building, 100 N. York St., New York City. Telephone: Beckman 3000.

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 One year, \$10.00; Six months, \$6.00; Three months, \$3.50; One month, \$1.00.  
**Foreign Rates:**  
 One year, \$15.00; Six months, \$9.00; Three months, \$5.00; One month, \$1.50.  
 Single copies, 10 cents.

**Entered at the Postoffice at New York as Second-Class Matter.**  
 Postpaid at New York, N. Y., and at other mailing offices.  
 Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 16, 1919.

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## Wood and Illinois

The Illinois primaries happily bring pleasure to the friends of all the candidates. At least, this is the conclusion to be drawn from the official expressions of delight from the various headquarters.

Governor Lowden, who carries the state as a whole by a plurality approximating 75,000, returns warm thanks for the confidence shown to him. General Wood, who carried Chicago by 27,000 and did well in the remainder of the state, despite the natural preference of county organizations for a home candidate, surely has no reason to complain. Senator Johnson points to the fact that as many as 45,000 wrote in his name on the primary ballots.

From this distance it seems as if the Wood chortling has the more resonant sound. The general was warned to keep out of Illinois—was told Governor Lowden would eat him alive. But he went, and it is demonstrated quite clearly that, except for the pride felt in an eminent citizen, Illinois would be in the Wood column. Moreover, the general has seventeen delegates if the preference vote is respected. In Republican national conventions the state unit rule is not recognized. The Congressional district is the unit, and the delegates from the Wood districts are under obligation to respect the declared will of their constituents.

So far as the vote developed by Senator Johnson is concerned, it seems practically wholly due to orders issued by the Chicago boss, the unspeakable William Hale Thompson. Senator Johnson recently has been featuring himself as the true Roosevelt heir. To establish title it is queer for him to make an alliance with the most notorious political pro-German in the country, a man for whom Colonel Roosevelt had about as much tolerance as he had for Bernstein.

The nomination of General Wood is not yet assured, but as the weeks pass his prospects improve. He has apparently successfully broken through the favorite-son barrage, and so far the Hoover candidacy has failed to attract the enthusiastic support on which its promoters counted.

## Yet Josephus Remains

Captain Harris Laning, who was at the center of things in the Navy Department during the war, has told the Congressional investigators why it was three weeks before the first six of our seventy-four destroyers sailed for Europe, why battleships were held back five months after Admiral Sims urgently requested them, why our naval participation in the war during 1917 was a bungled botch. Captain Laning said in effect that—

In the years preceding our entry into the war the Navy Department did not foster legislation and policies essential to preparing for the possibility of war; so the fleet was not ready.

When war was inevitable the Navy Department abstained from preparing the full fleet with the means at hand, failed to adopt essential plans, and recommended against an increase in personnel.

That about the time war was declared the department disapproved such war plans as were prepared by the proper officers. Lacking any plan, there was little coordination among the various parts of the navy. That it was several months after war had been declared before our dreadnoughts were sent to the yards to be prepared for war.

That our stock of big shells was extremely low when we declared war and the Chief of Naval Operations wrote Secretary Daniels urging quick action and pointing out that dreadnoughts without shells could defend neither themselves nor the country. After waiting ten days Daniels returned this letter with the request that they "see if there is any change in the situation," no big shells having been ordered in the interim.

That when important policies and plans were submitted to Secretary Daniels directions would be given to leave the papers for "consideration," and that usually these instructions meant that the matter would

not be heard from again until the officer interested looked up the papers, and then frequently the papers could not be found.

That "conditions finally became so bad that officers used every means possible to put their plans and policies through without the required authority."

That these conditions slowed down the effective operations of the navy immeasurably and added incalculably to its costs.

Josephus Daniels was and still is the Secretary of the Navy, despite his responsibility for the existence and continuance of these conditions.

## To the Assembly Sober

The Assembly of the State of New York has formally resolved that none of its members was drunk on the night when it ousted the five Socialist Assemblymen. So be it. If the Assembly prefers this interpretation of its actions on that extraordinary occasion, let it have its way.

But, strong liquor being thus eliminated, what can be said of the intoxication produced by the false patriotism, the cheap heroics and the perversion of historic Americanism fit to make our forefathers turn in their graves? If ever there was a night of intellectual debauch, of reasonable and level-headed men led into a wretched blunder by claptrap and vicious leadership, here it surely was.

The action touching the Socialist Assemblymen is irrevocable. But further outrages upon the American system are being pressed for passage. Weeks have elapsed. There has been ample opportunity for the Assembly to regain its poise. Can we not appeal from the Assembly drunk upon false reason to the Assembly sober?

## The End of the Flurry

The flurry in Anglo-French relations resulting from the French occupation of a part of the Rhine neutralized zone seems happily over. Premier Millerand has officially announced that the French and British governments have reached an agreement "under which both recognize the necessity for the most intimate accord in regulating the unsettled questions still facing the world."

Such an accord is of vital importance not only to both countries but to the world. It would be fantastic for France and Great Britain to allow the relations under which they have been working for many years to be altered or clouded by France's occupation of one part of the neutralized zone as a counter move to Germany's occupation of another part of it in defiance of the treaty. Germany admits her violation of the protocol governing her use of troops in the Ruhr district, but, as was the case with the invasion of Belgium, the Bethmann-Hollweg excuse of "necessity" is offered. The French advance was a legitimate reply to German nullification.

The British objection to France's vindication of the treaty was that it involved an independent decision. Unity of counsel and procedure is desirable. The French, of course, realize this as well as the British. The Ruhr incident ought to awaken all the Allies to Germany's purpose to annul the treaty as far as she can do so, and to spur them to great energy in resisting the nullification program.

Anglo-French unity is indispensable for this reason and for many others. It is incredible that the solidarity—a solidarity which now provides the only hope of world peace—between the two nations should not continue until Europe is pacified and reorganized.

## The Lusk Apostasy

The Tribune directs attention to the following from a pamphlet concerning the Lusk bills which has recently come across its editorial desk:

"This legislation, if enacted, will not only disrupt the educational machinery of the state by introducing into it a system of espionage comparable only with that of the Czar and of the Procurator of the Holy Synod, but it will tend to impose direct restraints on all human progress, the consequences of which are incalculable. The world has progressed because there have always been men and women disposed to examine critically all institutions, who are not satisfied with what has been achieved, but who yearn for betterment. In the domain of ideas there is no greater fallacy than that 'what ever is, is right.'"

This utterance is made by an organization never heretofore accused of social incineration. It is contained in a formal report to the Association of the Bar of the City of New York—a report unanimously signed by a committee of nine eminent lawyers.

On an administrative officer, with no provision made for a hearing, one of the Lusk bills places power to revoke the license of a teacher if, in his opinion, the teacher is not loyal to the institutions of the United States and the state.

What an institution is not defined? Are the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead act an institution none may question? Must we approve of every legislative act and judicial decision? Senator Lusk is a Republican. Does he think Abraham Lincoln should have been excluded from public employment because

"disloyal" to slavery? Time was when Quakers were proscribed and later Free Masons heard made against them the identical argument employed against the Socialists. The proposed Lusk legislation violates sound American principle—marks a reversion to an odious spirit this country has steadily warred against.

The motives of Senator Lusk are doubtless good and patriotic. But to the degree his heart is defended his head must be indicted. He is pulling down pillars which uphold the whole structure of freedom under law. To meet what he deems an emergency he would introduce a precedent certain to vex the future.

Before it is too late Senator Lusk, putting aside pride, should turn back and withdraw or greatly alter the bills which bear his name. The record he is now making is not one on which he will be able to look back with pride.

The Tribune is not friendly to the use of strong words when discussing controverted matters, but in regard to the Lusk bill it believes it is warranted to say they represent apostasy to all the deep principles of Americanism.

## Reviving America

Are we Americans because we play baseball or do we play baseball because we are Americans? "Both" seems to be the safest answer, so inextricably is this business of tossing a ball around a square (that we insist upon calling a diamond) rooted in our character and distinctive stand. Literature and the arts give some clues to national traits, but games are the real essence of the common lot. No exceptional giant speaks in them. Theirs is the best and the worst of us all.

All our national cheerfulness and good nature answered "Present!" at yesterday's opening of the season of seasons. Thank goodness for them, too! Never did we need them more. Bleacher-sitting may not be an ideal and complete exercise, but it at least fills the lungs with fresh air and the eye with the snappiest and most exhilarating of scenes. When all else fails to cheer, here is matter called to stir the torpid liver and sweep the cobwebs out of the dustiest brain.

To be sure, honest-to-goodness exercise would do far more. All too probably the American willingness to sit back and let trained headliners do our exercising for us is part of that rather good natured laziness (the "let George do it" spirit) which is a vexatious weakness in America for all its rather yellow origin. But the war taught us much of the value of sound bodies. It is safe to say that a genuine revival of sport, personally performed, not vicariously, has begun among us. In every branch of athletics there is more interest and activity than in any year we can recall. The enthusiastic send-off to the baseball season is only typical of the spirit inspiring all sport.

## Decidedly Queer

Our contemporary *The Evening Post*, fumbling to find an argument against the self-evident justice of making the stay-at-homes even up a little with those who went to the war, remarks that "when the nation was summoning its young men to take arms nothing was said about a cash basis for this necessary service."

True enough. Likewise nothing was said by the stay-at-homes that it was their plan to make extra money while the boys were absent and to cling tightly to it when the boys came back. We don't recall any one who cheered on enlistment by saying: "Our scheme is to allow you \$1 a day and board while we draw down from \$5 to \$10 a day."

It is spluttered out in opposition to the equalization proposal that the country is grateful, and it is implied the former soldiers should be satisfied with this. There is no law against being grateful and paying just debts at the same time. Let us say we compensate the soldiers one-half for the time they put in and let us be grateful for the remainder, and for the bodily risks and special hardships they endured.

The alleged argumentation against the so-called bonus is decidedly queer. What a howling wilderness must be the head which houses the conclusion that it is greedy for a soldier to ask \$2 a day when it is altogether legitimate for a civilian to demand \$5 a day for time spent in a shipyard, or in driving nails, or railroad, or in tending a shop or a shop machine. A corollary of universal military service is that each element of the population shall do the work it is best qualified to do and the paymaster shall have no favorites.

## The American Sweet Tooth

Nature's process of making alcohol, deprived of artificial assistance, is creating a sugar demand which it will be more and more difficult to meet. The consumption per capita is already up from 72 to 92 pounds. Dr. Hubbard, of the Health Department, estimates the United States will soon consume one-quarter of the world's total product. This will presumably bring about a shortage in other countries where strong drink has not been banished, and it is easy to foresee what will happen to prices.

Dr. Hubbard believes a supply of

sugar to meet the new demand cannot be obtained for some time. So he fears an increase in the drug habit. Stimulation of some sort is sought by many, regardless of consequences. It would be a calamity, indeed, if health destroying and character wrecking drugs were to exact a heavier toll of victims than alcohol. The fact that the evil works underground, so to say, is one reason why the public is not more awake to it. The advocates of the prohibition of liquor, engrossed in promoting their own reform, have so far failed to realize the rise of the new menace.

The rising prices of "soft drinks" have already called attention to the economic consequences of the sugar habit. These have advanced rapidly and profiteering is general. Anything like a sugar shortage will, of course, mean higher prices still. That the consumer should get it both ways has become something like a settled principle.

## A Welfare Union

Let the People Organize to Ostracize Outlaw Strikers

To the Editor of The Tribune:  
 Sir: I propose the formation by the citizens of this country of a nationwide public welfare union, to curb the oppressions of the labor unions. The great mass of the people are to-day at the mercy of a small, well organized minority, and this intolerable condition can be remedied only by organizing the majority. This public welfare union should be organized along the lines of the labor unions, with locals in every city, town, village and hamlet. Its membership would be made up principally of business men, large and small; professional men, clerks, farmers and non-union workers of all kinds. Membership should not be denied, however, to present union workers, provided they pledge themselves to subordinate all other union obligations to their obligations to the new union.

The public welfare union would set up certain principles which it would enforce by the most drastic measures when necessary. Among such principles might very well be (1) compulsory arbitration of labor disputes, (2) absolute prohibition of strikes and lock-outs in industries essential to the public welfare—such as transportation, lighting, food and clothing production, lumbering, coal mining et cetera, and (3) prohibition of the soliciting, influencing or ordering others to leave their employment in any industry.

The public welfare union could enforce these fair and reasonable regulations by the pledge of its members to do no business of any kind with any one violating them. The shopkeepers would refuse to sell to those resting under the condemnation of the union; the professional men would refuse to render service to them; the community as a whole would ostracize them. The knowledge that such measures would be taken, if necessary, would of itself prevent violations of the principles adopted by the union for the maintenance of the public welfare.

AMEER LAIMAN.

New York, April 13, 1920.

## The States' Police Powers

To the Editor of The Tribune:  
 Sir: With respect to the state police powers—powers which are clearly defined and enumerated in the Federal Constitution—the Supreme Court of the United States, under date of December 4, 1900, in the matter of the taxability of the dispensaries operated by the State of South Carolina, ruled that "it cannot be doubted that the regulation of the sale of liquor comes within the scope of the police power, and equally true that the police power is in its fullest and broadest sense reserved to the states; that the mode of exercising that power is left to their discretion and is not subject to national supervision." In other words, the foregoing decision of the high court—although rendered almost twenty years ago—would seem prophetically and automatically to dispose not only of the "concurrent power" absurdity, but also to invalidate the whole monstrous prohibition amendment as subversive and the very negation of the police power which "is in its fullest and broadest sense reserved to the states." Or if not, why not? Because what, indeed, could be more conclusive and controlling in the case now before the court than its sweeping decision of December 4, 1900, above quoted?

New York, April 10, 1920. A. B. H.

## Peace by Joint Resolution

To the Editor of The Tribune:  
 Sir: With respect to the assertion that Congress will be invading the domain of the President if it passes a resolution declaring that a condition of peace exists between the United States and Germany, please say what this statement is consistent with our past history. I find that the State of Texas was admitted into our Union on December 29, 1845, not by a treaty, but by a joint resolution of the two houses of Congress, approved by the President (9 U. S. Stat. at L. p. 198). If the acquisition of new territory is within the proper scope of a joint resolution of Congress, why is an assertion of the existence of a state of peace without it? Are not both things usually accomplished by treaty? But if one may be done by a joint resolution, why not the other also?

YOUTH IN LONG TROUSERS.

New York, April 10, 1920.

They Brought It on Themselves (From The Philadelphia Inquirer)

If "persons close to the White House" had been more frank from the outset in keeping the public informed as to the nature of the President's illness they would not have to be so busy now denying reports that he had suffered another breakdown.

The health of a President of the United States can never be a mere family affair. The attempt to make it so naturally fosters surmises which may or may not be true. There has seldom been a more unfortunate case of ill-informed secrecy than this.

## The Conning Tower

Give with a will all undimmed  
 To THE HEBREW SHELTERING AND  
 IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY OF  
 AMERICA, which is raising a  
 Building Fund of \$400,000. Head-  
 quarters, 229 East Broadway.  
 And, that Art in the Drama be not killed,  
 Help to support THE THEATRE  
 GUILD, Garrick Theater, which is  
 trying to get 5,000 members.

Oh, well, if the Giants win the next 153 games there's nothing to worry about.

The Lie Is Passed  
 Sir: Old Sir Spash is poor on ancient history. He says he heard Bill Rorer whistling "Tell Me, Pretty Maiden" when Bill was playing on the Penn Charter school football team. Now Bill entered Princeton in '93, the same time I did, with the grand old class of '92. "Florence" had not been produced at that time, had it? And do you think Bill played with Penn Charter after playing on the Princeton varsity?

Anyway, "The Runaway Girl" was a darn sight better show than "Florence" and there were lots of songs in it better than "Tell Me, Pretty Maiden." EARNEST GUT.

We agree with anybody who thinks "A Runaway Girl" a better show than "Florence," especially if that is the show in which Jimmy Powers sang a song about the "little pickaninies" when the night begins, when the night begins.

Amen!  
 Sir: Of all Sullivan's music, even including his actual hymns, the most churchy, I think, is "Hail, Poetry," that heaven-born maid from "The Pirates of Penzance." It is also the song of songs for the chorus, and to kneel up there on the stage, shouting out "Hail, Poetry," with altos, tenors and basses all around, sends shivers chasing up and down the spine of the most confirmed chorister.

"Eddie Blodgett, the pickle-salesman in 'Mrs. Jimmie Thompson,' can't be a Tower Fan," writes W. E. C., "for in the first act, which occurs at 6 p. m., in Mrs. Delmar's Boarding House, he isn't any farther than the front page of the w. k. Tribune." Perhaps Eddie saves The Tower for his Bedtime Story.

Mrs. J. R. Blanks, wife of the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., underwent a surgical operation Saturday for a throat affection.—Walters, Ky., Advertiser.

Tobacco throat, obviously.

RONDEAU  
 When I am gone I hope there'll be  
 A bar room in Eternity—  
 A rail to rest the psychic toe—  
 But, most of all, a constant flow  
 Of good old spiritual glee!

It must be what inspires a spree—  
 It must be what requires a key  
 I hope that's where I'm going to go  
 When I am gone!

And then—if Lazarus agree,  
 We'll drip one drop to quench the plea  
 Of Hell. And then—we'll toast the Pro-  
 hibitionists who roared below.  
 And then—we'll laugh—old Las and me,  
 When I am gone. TWISS.

Every woman is a poem. Some women are poems by Algernon Charles Swinburne. Some are poems by Paul Verlaine. Some are poems by Franklin P. Adams. The Smart Set.

We don't understand this, except that any epigram beginning "Some women" sounds profound and cynically true. Every woman is an epigram. Some women are epigrams by Oscar Wilde. Some are epigrams by G. K. Chesterton. Some are epigrams by the Smart Set.

It was an interesting story that The Tribune printed Sunday about Edward Royce. "But the stage director," it said, "is hidden behind a veil of anonymity." Perhaps. But thus the program of "Lassie!" The Book and Lyrics by Catherine Chisholm Cushing. The Music by Hugo Felix. The Entire Production Directed by EDWARD ROYCE.

The American Illustrators' Credo

1. That tennis is played by young men wearing collars and neckties.  
 2. That all prosperous men wear light colored spats.  
 3. That negro retainers in the South are all old, grizzled, bent, and deferential.  
 4. That all farmers wear long-sleeved red undershirts.  
 5. That opponents in a tennis match stand close to the net at the same time, with square-headed rackets held high above the head.  
 6. That small boys can be distinguished from men only by the fact that the boys wear four-in-hand neckties streaming back over one shoulder and show locks of hair falling over the forehead.  
 7. That thoughtful men have heavy wrinkles in their faces.  
 8. That passengers in two-seater aeroplanes converse casually. O. I.

It might interest the esteemed Literary Digest to know that Mr. Stephen Vincent Benet and Mr. William Ross Genet are not the same person. We are reminded of the book agent in Doc Horne who was trying to sell a copy of Bryant's Poems. Somebody confused Bryant with Byron; and somebody else said, "There are eight or nine poets altogether."

Do You Remember  
 When Rye was not only a grain?  
 When Gordon did not have to be tied to Dilworth to make a marmalade famous?  
 When Bronx was not only a place for the subway to end?  
 When Wilson was not only the name of the President?  
 When Black & White did not only mean a taxi?  
 When Scotch was more than a hardy race?  
 When Manhattan was more than an island?  
 When Bourbon was not only an old French family?  
 When Green River was more than a stream?  
 When Johnny Walker was not only a fellow who made shoes?  
 When Royal Smiles didn't have to come from a king or queen?  
 When Canadian Club—GINNIE.

Debs to Hold Style Show.—Los Angeles Saturday Night headline.

Class consciousness in the Socialist party.

One can imagine the Princeton cheer leader as the boys begin to run the first train.

"All together, now—the locomotive!"

## THE MODERN PARABLE OF THE LOAVES AND FISHES

(Copyright, 1920 New York Tribune Inc.)

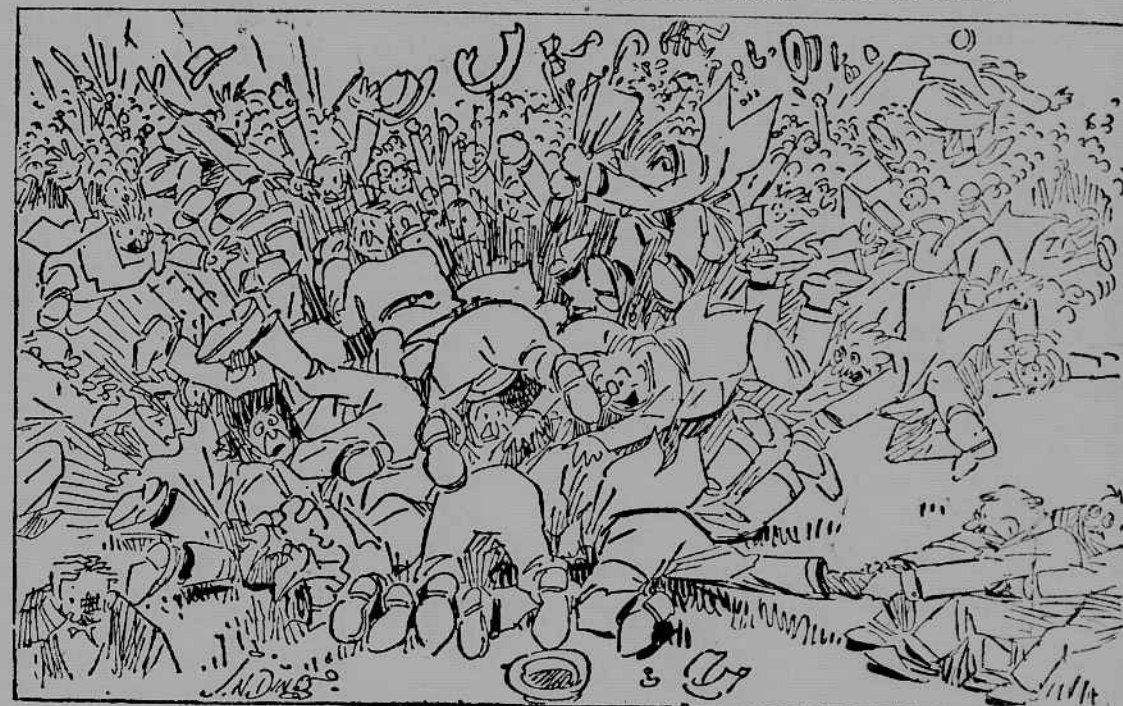


And it came to pass that the multitude, coming upon the hour of meal time, began to take stock of themselves whereof they might eat.

And those among them who did work by the sweat of their brow to produce the essentials of existence were as seven, and those who cared not a whoop for production, neither did they toil to the end that they might eat, but that they might "get by with it," were as seventy times seven.

Now therefore it came about that there was found among all the multitude but five loaves and two fishes with which to feed them.

Which without the assistance of a miracle is nowhere near enough—hence the tumult.



## San Remo

By Frank H. Simonds

It certainly is no exaggeration to say that the approaching conference at San Remo may prove one of the most important international conferences in contemporary history. The decisions, or lack of decisions, that mark this council which is to assemble in the sleepy and sunny winter resort along the shore must enormously influence international affairs for many years to come.

The truth is unmistakable that all of the work of the peace conference and much of the achievement of the World War will be placed in jeopardy unless Great Britain and France can find a basis of agreement for the future, and as the positions of the two countries are now in absolute conflict it is very difficult to see how any compromise can be found which will at once reconcile French and British policies and discourage the German from future violations of the treaty.

## German Evasions

So far the German has in part or in totality evaded compliance with every obligation accepted by him at Paris; he has not disarmed; he has not furnished France with the required coal; he has not surrendered his war criminals; he has recently, in defiance of French protests, carried his troops into the neutralized zone created by the Treaty of Versailles as one of the guarantees of French security.

The German has been encouraged to do all of these things by the growing recognition of discord among his conquerors. The action of the United States Senate in twice rejecting the Treaty of Versailles; the fact that the British government is surrendering more and more completely to the agitation within Great Britain for a revision of the treaty of peace which would be profitable to British material interests, although perilous to French safety—these developments have encouraged the Germans first to evade and then to defy.

Great Britain now stands on the principle that no matter what violence Germany does to the treaty France shall take no action to protect herself or her interests without British approval, and if France persists in a policy of defending what she regards as her own security without waiting for British approval, then Great Britain promises to "wash her hands" of the whole matter and leave France and Belgium to take the consequences.

## Italy Backs England

Italy will support Great Britain at San Remo because Italy has nothing to make by insisting on the German reparations; she has nothing to fear from Germany because she has no frontier joining German territory and she is eager to humiliate France because France supported President Wilson and not Orlando in the matter of Fiume. Lloyd George has, in substance, served notice upon France that Great Britain, while reserving herself the right to act without regard to her allies in such matters as the recent occupation of Constantinople, demands that France, no matter what aggression Germany may undertake, must both seek and obtain British permission before she can defend herself on her rights.

It still is possible to hope, but it is certainly unwise to assume that the

association of nations which defeated Germany can be preserved. The real explanation of the present crisis lies in the fact that while all the nations at war with Germany were equally concerned in achieving victory, the same nations have wholly unequal interest in enforcing the Treaty of Versailles. The British, in obtaining the German colonies, in eliminating the German war fleet and in seizing the larger part of the German merchant marine, have obtained the maximum of possible gain. Their interest now lies in restoring their trade with Germany, and through Germany with Central Europe.

## U. S. Has No Concern

Italy has not the smallest interest in enforcing the terms of the Treaty of Versailles because she can hope for no indemnity from Germany, she has no common frontier with Germany and, therefore, no concern for her own security. She has a common interest with Germany in weakening as far as possible the Slav states which the war has created, and particularly Yugoslavia, with which she is in dispute over Fiume.

The United States has no concern whatever of a material sort in the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. Aside from the German shipping and property which we have seized, we have asked nothing in the way of financial reimbursement, we have made no territorial demands; the elimination of the German war fleet has removed any peril for us of a German renaissance, even if this extends to a reconstruction of the German army.

France and Belgium, on the other hand, and the same is true of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, are all concerned from the point of view of security in seeing the conditions of the Treaty of Versailles which direct the disarmament of Germany enforced. France and Belgium are necessarily determined to preserve from German invasion the neutralized district along the Rhine, which is for them a guaranty of safety.

## As Grew the World War

In reality we have arrived at precisely the same kind of condition as that out of which grew the World War, namely, a situation in which the actions of the several governments have created an issue and precipitated a crisis, all satisfactory escape from which is made difficult by reason of the intersection of questions of personal and national prestige. From the present crisis war will not emerge immediately, as in 1914, but what seems most certainly to emerge is a final rupture between Great Britain and France which marks the end of common action to enforce the Treaty of Versailles, and leaves to France the bitter choice between complete submission to Great Britain and resort to such desperate measures as present superiority of French military power would enable her to carry through successfully. Abandoned by her allies, France must now submit to British policy or rely upon her own strength and proceed against Germany in such fashion as to postpone to the far future the German peril which remains a dormant circumstance for all Frenchmen.

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## The Albany Outrage

Why Women Fight the Sweet Machine

To the Editor of The Tribune:  
 Sir: Referring editorially to a statement that the annual legislative fiasco in Albany is productive of Bolshevist propaganda, you say "it is about time to can this sort of appeal."

This statement was not advanced as an "appeal." It was deprecating a fact. It is useless to preach or to theorize in face of the facts. I had just heard a labor group express itself cynically and bitterly. They said, "Our people scrape together money year after year to pay for printing and other legislative campaign expenses. But it has been a waste of time and money. It looks as if we would have to get justice through entirely different methods."

It is all very well to "can" and shove the product "on the back part of the topmost shelf." But however strong the can or oversteered the shelf, if the goods are overripe for canning there will be fermentation and explosion. Shaking a finger reprovingly is not the solution.

Your editorial of April 8, in its staid indignation at the conditions in Albany, afforded a real safety valve for the explosive feelings of thousands of workers in our industrial ranks who are vitally affected and thousands of other people in all walks of life who have made many sacrifices for this necessary program of legislation. It is because we appreciate The Tribune's repeated demand for justice that the Woman's Joint Legislative Conference wants you to realize how high and impossible the wall seems against which the organized industrial workers of the state are flinging themselves.

HARRIET B. LAIDLAW.

New York, April 14, 1920.